

# INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

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50X1-HUM

COUNTRY USSR (Ukrainian SSR)

REPORT

SUBJECT

1. Public Institutions in Rovno
2. Medical Institutions in the Sarny Area

DATE DISTR.

13 August 1959

NO. PAGES

1

REFERENCES

RD

DATE OF INFO.

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FIELD REPORT NO.

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

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The following two reports dealing with institutions in Rovno Oblast, Ukrainian SSR

Attachment 1: A two-page report entitled "Public Institutions in Rovno" (N 50-37, E 26-15). The report locates various administrative buildings (gorsovet, gorkom, obkom, oblast MVD administration, etc.) and devotes a small paragraph to the bus service in Rovno.

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Attachment 2: A three-page report entitled "Medical Institutions in Sarny" (N 51-20, E 26-36). According to the report, there were in Sarny: a rayon hospital, a hospital for contagious diseases, a sanitary-epidemiological station (sic), a tuberculosis clinic, an oncological clinic, a rayon maternity hospital, an independent hospital for railroad workers, a rayon pharmacy, and 18 village dispensaries. [redacted] as an economy measure, the local district health office was dissolved. In supplies, the rayon hospital was well stocked, even in the antibiotics which the pharmacy lacked; but its blood bank and standards were poor. Cases of typhus, meningitis, and [redacted] plague occurred in the region. The report also lists three members of the rayon Party committee.

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STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FBI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AEC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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1. The oblast MVD administration was located in the former Polish secondary school on Wiezienna Street, Rovno (N 50-38 E 26-15), near the sewing co-operatives which occupied the former prison site.
2. The prison had been transferred from the end of Stalin (formerly 3go Maja) Street, the main street of Rovno which ran to the left of the Korets (N 50-38 E 27-10) road, to Dvorets (possibly N 53-28 E 25-35), where there had been a prison for women under the Polish administration.
3. The gorsovet occupied the former building of the Polish municipal council (magistrat) on Stalin Street.
4. The gorkom was located in the former building of the Polish Provincial Education Authority (Kuratorium) in a street which branched off Lenin (formerly Haliera) Street.
5. The oblispolkom and obkom occupied the same building on Slowackiego

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Street (former name).

6. The state archives occupied the ex-Polish county seat (starosta at the corner of Slowackiego and 13-ei Diwizji Street (former names).
7. The oblast military command was in a former orphanage on Shevchenko (formerly Litewska) Street.
8. The town military command had taken over the former building of the Polish recruiting office (Panstwowa Komenda Uzupelnien - P. K. U.) on the former Senatorska Street.
9. The State Bank occupied a new building on 13-ei Diwizji Street (old name).
10. Buses operated along the main streets of Rovno. One line ran from the military barracks along Stalin Street to the flour mill in the eastern part of the town. The interurban bus station was situated <sup>on</sup> a side street which joined Stalin Street before it crossed the railroad tracks, about 100 meters from the municipal water works.

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1. Sarny (N 51 - 20 E 26 - 36) was a rayon center in Rovno oblast which had a population, predominantly Ukrainian, of 14,000 to 15,000. The oblast had a population of 100,000 to 120,000. 50X1-HUM  
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2. A district health office (rayzdrav) was in charge of all public health services in Sarny until late 1957, when it was dissolved as an economy measure. Its duties were transferred to the rayon hospital, Muratov (fnu), 50, the chief physician of which absorbed the work of the director of the defunct office.
3. The Sarny rayon hospital occupied the former building of the Polish Government Hospital. Although it had space for 100 beds, it contained only 60, and its facilities were inadequate because of lack of funds. The staff of the hospital consisted of the following: the chief physician, two internists, two surgeons, a laryngologist, a neurologist, and X-ray

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specialist, and 30 to 40 nurses. The hospital accepted all types of cases, with the exception of contagious diseases. The hospital was well supplied with drugs, even those unavailable in pharmacies and dispensaries (Sfrepomycin, for example), but its general standard was poor. The institution had a blood bank which only had about 15 permanent donors, mostly nurses (despite the fact that donors were paid 125 rubles per 250 grams of blood); outside sources had to be relied upon for large quantities of blood.

4. The 40-bed hospital for contagious diseases occupied an unsuitable building and suffered a constant lack of drugs and equipment. Its staff, headed by a female physician, consisted of six nurses and eight to ten health workers.
5. Sarny also had a sanitary-epidemiological station with a laboratory for food and water testing, which worked for the military, a rabies control section which treated afflicted individuals and killed stray animals, and a malaria control section. The station had an automobile which the physicians used when summoned to treat contagious diseases. Measles, scarlet fever and whooping cough were the most common diseases among children. Typhus, meningitis, and in 1954-1955, plague were among the other diseases encountered in the rayon.
6. The town had a tuberculosis clinic which also included a 15-bed hospital, few tuberculosis patients agreed to hospitalization.
7. An oncological clinic in Sarny concentrated upon diagnosing the disease

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- and giving periodic examinations to all women under 35.
8. The rayon maternity hospital had 20 beds.
  9. There was 50-bed independent hospital near the railroad station for railroad workers. From ten to twelve physicians were on its staff.
  10. Sarny rayon had 18 village dispensaries, such of which was staffed by a first aid nurse, who was not authorized to treat patients but sent them to the hospital as soon as possible.
  11. There was a rayon pharmacy in Sarny. Antibiotics, with the exception of penicillin (dry crystal), were available only in limited quantities, and were extremely expensive. Soviet physicians no longer prescribed sulfidin and sulfamin.
  12. Kholavchuk (fnu) had been the first secretary of the rayon Party Committee from about 1952 to late 1956, when he was sent to Moscow for training. [REDACTED] 50X1-HUM
  13. Sermolot (fnn) was dismissed in late 1956 after a one-year incumbency as second secretary of the rayon Party committee. [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] 50X1-HUM
  14. Vasilev (fnn), who had been the district prosecutor in 1956, succeeded Sermolot in early 1957. [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

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